

WILSON'S PROTESTS TO ENGLAND GAIN NOTHING

War Dictatorship by the Allies Has Cost Nation Millions in Trade and Prestige.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—President Wilson has achieved only failure in his efforts to protect the commerce, communication and sovereignty of the United States from the aggressions by Great Britain and its allies which have cost American shippers millions of dollars in trade losses and the American people increasing humiliation and lessening of national prestige.

England, on the plea of military necessity, has established itself as a world dictator, and, without effective opposition by the Wilson administration, has made the United States almost as subservient to its ends as it has been neutral for less powerful.

Trade Disputes.—England has disrupted the legitimate trade of the United States with the neutral countries of Europe and completely prohibited exportation of many American products to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Holland.

England continues to censor American mail in defiance of the guarantees of international law, even mail passing between American post offices and American diplomatic correspondence, and stands accused by the administration of appropriating American trade information in intercepted letters for the benefit of British merchants.

England continues to censor and confiscate American cablegrams to all parts of the world, even American official messages under certain conditions, and to allow the transmission of secret cablegrams only in a cipher registered with the British government.

Americans Blacklisted.—England has blacklisted many American business concerns and forbidden British merchants to carry their cargoes to any part of the world.

England has imposed a close supervision upon the importation of rubber and other products from British possessions into the United States by American manufacturers and upon the exportation of the finished articles.

The failure of the president to invoke effective measures to protect the rights of Americans from British aggression has aroused the widespread conviction that Mr. Wilson is unequal to the task. He has met this criticism with the argument that "property rights can be vindicated by damages and no modern nation can decline to arbitrate such claims."

He indicated that his protests were merely intended as a basis for damage claims in a colossal lawsuit with England after the war.

In the midst of his campaign for re-election, however, the president suddenly made a show of taking drastic action against Great Britain. He caused Congress in the closing days of the last session to pass a series of retaliation measures authorizing him to carry out reprisals upon Great Britain for interfering with American trade and to halt the departure of vessels refusing to carry the cargoes of blacklisted American firms.

Whether the president will use this retaliation authority remains to be seen. Germany is threatening to remove the submarine campaign unless he takes more drastic action against the Allies and there is no diminution of determination throughout the country that Mr. Wilson has been lenient with England if not deliberately "playing England's game."

The politicians would not be surprised were Mr. Wilson to invoke the retaliation measures between now and election day.

Summary of Situation.—The record of the administration in dealing with aggressions by the Allies upon American rights may be summarized as follows:

American "as a friendly act." Seize American Ships.—American ships—President protested against the seizure and confiscation of the Wagner fleet of American ships. Great Britain ignored demand and placed ships in British service.

Sovereignty.—President, charging violation of American sovereignty, demanded release of thirty-five non-combatants, subjects of the central powers, forcibly removed from the American steamer China in the Pacific ocean by a British cruiser. England refused to comply.

Neutrality.—President in three notes protested against the invasion of American territorial waters by British warships. England in two notes denied such invasions and sought to justify patrolling of American coasts by British fleet.

Prize Court.—President denied the validity of British prize court decisions not based on international law. England disputed president's contentions. No change in prize court procedure effected.

Threats Without Result.—More than 250 notes have passed between the state department and the chancelleries of the Allies in regard to the denunciations upon American trade, censorship of mails and cables, and other outrages to which the most powerful neutral nation in the world has been subjected.

The president has poured forth several hundred thousand words, embodying every conceivable argument and plea to England to desist from its offensive and ruinous procedure and has resorted in some instances to threats to employ other means to obtain redress.

Not even these threats, however, have swayed the Allies from their course and Mr. Wilson has not made good his threats to adopt a more effective procedure.

Furthermore, the president, while protesting against the illegal practices, has entered into elaborate arrangements with the Allies for the transaction of the foreign business of American concerns under the unlawful supervision of which he has complained.

Although he refused to recognize the validity of the blockade he allowed the trade advisers of the state department to negotiate the release of importations from Germany under the blockade rules and permitted a high official of the state department to suggest to the British government the issuance of letters of assurance to the American exporters which would obtain passage for their goods through the blockading forces.

The British government responded with alacrity to this suggestion, which placed the American government in the attitude of acquiescing in the blockade and soon established at the British embassy in Washington an elaborate system of supervising and approving American shipments to the neutral countries of northern Europe. No American could ship goods with safety without the O. K. of the British embassy.

Likewise while condemning the blacklisting of American firms as illegal, the state department has recognized it so far as to ask England to remove the ban from particular firms, and this England has done with significant alacrity.

The British government now regulates the amount of each article that may be shipped to Holland and the Scandinavian countries and practically supervises American commerce with these countries and through agencies operating on American soil.

Prohibition is the big issue in Nebraska. Hundreds of Lifelong Democrats Will Support Republican Ticket.

PROHIBITION IS THE BIG ISSUE IN NEBRASKA

Hundreds of Lifelong Democrats Will Support Republican Ticket.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 30.—The prohibition amendment to be voted on in Nebraska this fall has already had the effect of bringing from lifelong Democrats the public declaration that they will not only vote for the amendment but support the Republican ticket from top to bottom, with the exception of the presidential candidate, and in a few instances Wilson and Marshall will suffer.

Prohibitionists by the score, who do not care to take any risk and throw their votes away in a hopeless cause, are also found this year in the Republican ranks.

On the other hand, not a few Republicans who believe in the present system of high license announce their intention of supporting Neill, Democratic candidate for governor, and once started will go down the list of Democratic state candidates, while still preserving their loyalty to Hughes and Fairbanks.

Think It Will Pass Easily.—Leading members of the anti-saloon league of Nebraska, and prohibitionists generally predict a majority for the amendment of not less than 20,000, and politicians of all parties, save the Democrats, say an estimate is probable conservative.

With men of national prominence now touring the state and the campaign in full blast, the contest for the coming vacancy in the United States Senate has taken on first importance.

G. O. P. LEADERS DENY FAIRBANKS AND HUGHES ARE AT ODDS ON MEXICO POLICY



Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks photographed together on former's mid-west tour.

An argument has arisen between Republican and Democratic leaders as to whether Hughes and Fairbanks are at odds on the president's Mexican policy. Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic national committee says that Fairbanks has approved of Wilson's course in Mexico. This is denied by Chairman Wilcox of the G. O. P.

MURDOCK LEAVES FORTUNE BEHIND

Lacks Congruity and So He Quits Arkansas City in Short Time.

(By David A. Curt.)

It was evident from the first, though at first not even old man Greenlaw could see the evidence, that Buck Murdock was a misfit in the company of huskies into which he had obtruded himself when he came to Arkansas City.

At first, as implied, he got along with the old man excellently well, and the four outlaws who made the old man's little saloon on the levee their constant resort accepted his companionship without protest.

His jovial ways, and, above all, the melodramatic act he performed at the time of his joining their company commended him to their hearty liking. So, for a time, there was harmonious hilarity. High jinks ensued of a wholly unrefined character.

As time went on, however, Mr. Murdock's popularity waned. He had been from the beginning incomprehensible to all of them excepting Pearsall, old man Greenlaw especially regarded it as entirely beyond the limits of reason that a man in the prime of life, as Mr. Murdock certainly was, should hand over almost all his earthly possessions to the husband of his niece, as Mr. Murdock had done.

Could Not Be Explained.—Harred of the nephew that would otherwise inherit was perhaps a palliation of the deed, but the old man could not see that even a perfectly natural hatred was any excuse for such mad behavior. Neither could Jake Winterbottom, nor Jim Blaisdell, nor Joe Bassett, when they came to think about it.

To Sam Pearsall, however, such a thought never presented itself. His newly found uncle's bounty was certainly unexpected. He had not for a long time believed that anybody from Greenville, and more especially anybody related to the Murdock family, was capable of anything so gracious.

But at the bottom of his heart he considered his newly acquired fortune to be a tardy recognition by an ever-ruling providence of the justice that demanded some compensation to him for the sufferings he had endured by reason of his having married into the family mentioned.

He would undoubtedly have admitted, if the point had been raised, that Mr. Murdock was eccentric. Almost everybody was more or less eccentric according to his way of thinking, but he would have resented hotly any suggestion that his benefactor was lacking in judgment.

Judgment Is Confirmed.—His opinion as to Mr. Murdock's judgment was strongly confirmed when the latter refused to make his home in the Pearsall household.

"Me an' her is all that's left o' the family now, an' I'd a heap rather keep friendly. Yo' all c'n do me a good turn, Sam, if yo' was to say nothin' to her 'bout me bein' in the town."

Mrs. Pearsall was therefore kept in ignorance of the prosperity that had come to her husband as a partial indemnification for what he had endured, and without her privacy Mr. Murdock stayed on in Arkansas City, but presently, as was said, his popularity waned.

Scattering His Fortune.—There was nothing against him. Not even Bassett, gifted as he was in the instinct of strife, could find a peg on which to hang a quarrel, with the big, impulsive, open-handed man who was scattering the small remnant of his fortune which he had retained for his own use as freely as if it were of no more consequence to him than it formerly had been.

"I reckon I c'n always pick up a livin' at the poker table," he said carelessly when old man Greenlaw remonstrated with him. He had given and shocked the old man by throwing a half dollar to a dinky.

"O' co'se I ain't liable fo' to do it in Arkansas City," he continued with a grin. "I reckon nigh 'bout all the cotton's done been picked 'round here already. But theys' other towns, whar they ain't so much native talent, an' I c'n go to them afo' I'm stone broke."

And the old man was forced to admit that, although he was not qualified to sit in against the Arkansas City crowd, he might do fairly well as a crossroads piker. Since Mr. Murdock was not worrying, there was no occasion for him to do it, but he grieved him to the heart to see money wasted.

Saw Busin' as Lost Thoroughly.—"That thar fo' bits," he said "mought come in mighty handy if yo' all was to meet up with three friends an' have to set 'em up," he said.

But Murdock only laughed. "Time enough to bellyache over that," he retorted, "when it comes my turn to set 'em up. Just about now I reckon it's up to the house. Theys' been several rounds took recent."

But the old man ignored this, though the others grinned appreciatively. They knew the old man pretty well, and they liked Murdock, though for some reason which they did not understand they liked him less than they had at first.

Arkansas City the same way that I was learned fo' to."

"As how?" said Pearsall rather curtly.

Saw Stranger's Handicap.—No professional poker player is likely to be tolerant of any discussion as to his play. Murdock had not joined the game since the evening of his arrival, but he had seen one or two games in which outsiders had suffered somewhat severely.

"Well, fo' one thing," said Murdock, "it looks to me like yo'uns kyind o' leans onto each other fo' spot. Way I was learned ev'ry man's 'spected fo' to play his own cards irregardless o' who 'tis what's playin' agin him. An' 'tain't considered reg'lar fo' no two o' mo' to play together agin one."

"That's right," said Sam promptly. "Tain't never did. Two to one ain't no fair poker now. Mo'n that, 'tain't legitimate, not in poker 'tain't. What made yo' all reckon they was any o' weuns cap'le o' nothin' like that."

"Well," said Murdock, a little doubtfully, "I done seen yo' all raise the pot last night on nothin' when Winterbottom an' Squire Haggood was the only ones in."

The square done opened the pot an' Jake rose him. Bassett and Blaisdell both dropped an' yo' all give it a boost. All's yo' had, was king high, fo' I done seen yo' hand."

Aimed to Discourage the Squire.—"Looked like yo' all was aimin' to discourage the 'squire, so's Winterbottom'd win, him bein' mo' a friend o' yo' n' the 'squire was. Then when the 'squire dropped Jake bet, an' yo' all lost interest into it."

"Well," said Pearsall, "that was reg'lar enough, wasn't it? His air was one of virtuous indignation."

"Mebbe it was reg'lar," retorted Mr. Murdock, "but it sho' was sp'icious. Looked like yo' all an' Jake was in cahoots."

"Mought a looked sp'icious," admitted Sam, evidently undesirous of any hard feeling, "but yo' all didn't ought fo' to be hasty in yo' judgment. Mebbe I done made a mistake playin' like I done, but I was reck'nin' on bluffin' both out. I bluff's c'n'sid'able when I plays. Th' ain't no law agin that, is they?"

"No," said Murdock, "but if yo' all was really bluffin' yo' done took a mighty po' time fo' to do it. Yo' knowed they was both stronger 'n yo' all was, an' Jake, havin' rose the opener, sho' was terrible unlikely to lay down. Pears like it was a monstrous po' play."

Probably a Mistake.—"I reckon 'twas," said Pearsall, meekly. "The best players makes mistakes."

But as soon as he could get away from his uncle, he went to the old man in private.

"Yo' all sho' wants to keep meddlers 'm snoopin' round in the back room when they's a game on," he said angrily. "I can't say nothin' my own self when it's Murdock, but yo' all c'n make a house rule whar'll keep him out. He's done been pickin' on me long o' me startin' a seesaw with Jake when the 'squire opened the pot."

Then it was that the old man declared that Mr. Murdock was incongruous.

"He has his good p'int's," he admitted, "but that ain't to say that he c'n be lowered to bust up my game. I reckon, though, whar it's 'bout yo' all c'n be reasoned with, first off, acin' he's got c'n'sid'able of a wad left, an' th' ain't no sense in drivin' him away afo' he's done spent it. Mebbe yo' all mought git him to set in again."

I c'd do it som'er else full as well as I c'n 'round hyar."

"Th' ain't no call fo' to leave town," said the old man. "Me an' yo' c'n set hyar peaceable if yo' all don't ke'er to fine in when they's a game. I reckon they won't be nothin' to d'sturb yo' all."

"Well," said Mr. Murdock, "without enthusiasm, 'I might try it fo' a spell. I ain't made no other plans, not yet, I ain't."

In pursuance of this one the two sat smoking in sociable silence for several evenings thereafter while poker was being played in the back room and the dove of peace brooded above the bar. But at a late hour on the following Saturday the bird roused himself suddenly and fled with a loud squawk as the old man seized his bungstarter and started for the back room.

Felt Called Upon to Go.—Mr. Murdock's attention being arrested by these happenings, he looked up and beheld an exciting scene. Mr. Bassett was grappling with an infuriated stranger who was loudly asserting his claim to a pot that seemed to have been the subject of dispute. Apparently there was little doubt as to the issue of the struggle, but while the others looked on quietly the old man swung his bungstarter. Soon after the stranger was thrown out.

"I reckon I'll go away frim hyar some'ers, Sam," said Mr. Murdock on the morning of the Sabbath. "Arkansas City don't 'pear to be no place fo' a man to be alone into, an' me an' yo' c'n be just as good friends if we don't see each other no mo'."

LEAD PENCIL INDUSTRY BEING BOOMED IN INDIA

LONDON, Sept. 30.—India is now developing the industry of making lead pencils. There is believed to be a market there for the American makers of the machinery used in this branch of manufacture.

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RICH MAN'S "LURE" TOOK HIM TO N. Y. AND GOT HIS CASH



Buda Godman.

Buda Godman has been arrested in Chicago charged with having helped swindle E. R. West, wealthy Chicago importer, out of \$15,000. She suggested a little trip to New York, West says, and he couldn't withstand the temptation. Two of Miss Godman's confederates entered the room in which she and West were staying in the early hours of the morning, and West paid \$15,000 to have the affair kept quiet.

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